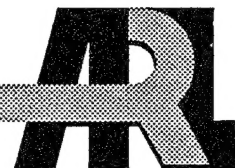


ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY



Preliminary Design of a Range Correction Module for an Artillery Shell

Michael S. L. Hollis

ARL-MR-298

March 1996

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION IS UNLIMITED.

19960311 183

THIS QUALITY IMPROVED

NOTICES

Destroy this report when it is no longer needed. DO NOT return it to the originator.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

The findings of this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position, unless so designated by other authorized documents.

The use of trade names or manufacturers' names in this report does not constitute indorsement of any commercial product.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE March 1996		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final, Mar 95-May 95	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Preliminary Design of a Range Correction Module for an Artillery Shell				5. FUNDING NUMBERS PR: 1L162618AH80	
6. AUTHOR(S) Michael S. L. Hollis					
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Research Laboratory ATTN: AMSRL-WT-WB Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5066				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER ARL-MR-298	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.				12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) With the advances in microelectronics, miniature motor technology, and sensor technology, the reality of a Low Cost Competent Munition (LCCM) trajectory correction module is conceivable. The U.S. Army Research Laboratory (ARL) and the U.S. Army Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center (ARDEC) have been working on various LCCM concepts. The LCCM concept dictates that the design of a trajectory correction module will fit into an artillery shell like any of the fuzes used by NATO. This report represents an initial design process to identify potentially critical problems in the mechanical design of a trajectory control device. The design process will concentrate on the current level of technologies and the electro-mechanical requirements for a D-ring range correction module. The D-ring correction module is a one-dimensional, self-correction device concept for providing sufficient change in drag, to achieve the needed correction, given the constraints of size, power, and other necessary components and technologies. An LCCM range correction module appears to be a very viable concept without requiring aggressive technologies or high-risk approaches. The efficient use of the available volume for electrical and mechanical components will be crucial.					
14. SUBJECT TERMS fuze, artillery, range, correction				15. NUMBER OF PAGES 18	
				16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL		

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF TABLES	v
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. CONCEPT	2
2.1 Adaptability	2
2.2 Range Correction Concept	2
2.3 Actuation of D-Rings	4
2.4 Volume for Components	6
3. DISCUSSION	8
4. CONCLUSION	10
5. REFERENCES	11
DISTRIBUTION LIST	13

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.	LCCM concepts	1
2.	LCCM D-ring range correction concept and how it will mate with the ogive	3
3.	Plane A-A with (a) D-rings deployed, (b) D-rings retracted, and (c) the cutting plane	3
4.	Concept of a D-ring	4
5.	Cam actuation concept	5
6.	Deployed and retracted positions of the cam plate	7
7.	Volume: forward and aft	7

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.	Comparison of Frontal Areas	4
2.	Motor Characteristics	9
3.	Hypothetical LCCM D-Ring Module Volume Budget	10

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

1. INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of the Low Cost Competent Munitions (LCCM) program is to improve the effectiveness of indirect fire support from cannon artillery (Sicignano 1995). With the advances in microelectronics, miniature motor technology, and sensor technology, the reality of a trajectory correction device is conceivable. The LCCM concept dictates that the design of a trajectory correction device will fit into an artillery shell, much like a standard NATO fuze would. Concepts that are currently being studied by the U.S. Army Research Laboratory (ARL) and the U.S. Army Armament Research, Development, and Engineering Center (ARDEC) are shown in Figure 1. The first LCCM device has been technically demonstrated and involves global positioning system (GPS) transponder technology. The GPS processing of the projectile's position occurs on the ground. The other concepts will require combinations of a GPS receiver/antennae/inertial measurement unit (IMU), a central processing unit (CPU), a maneuver mechanism, fuze function components, and a power source.

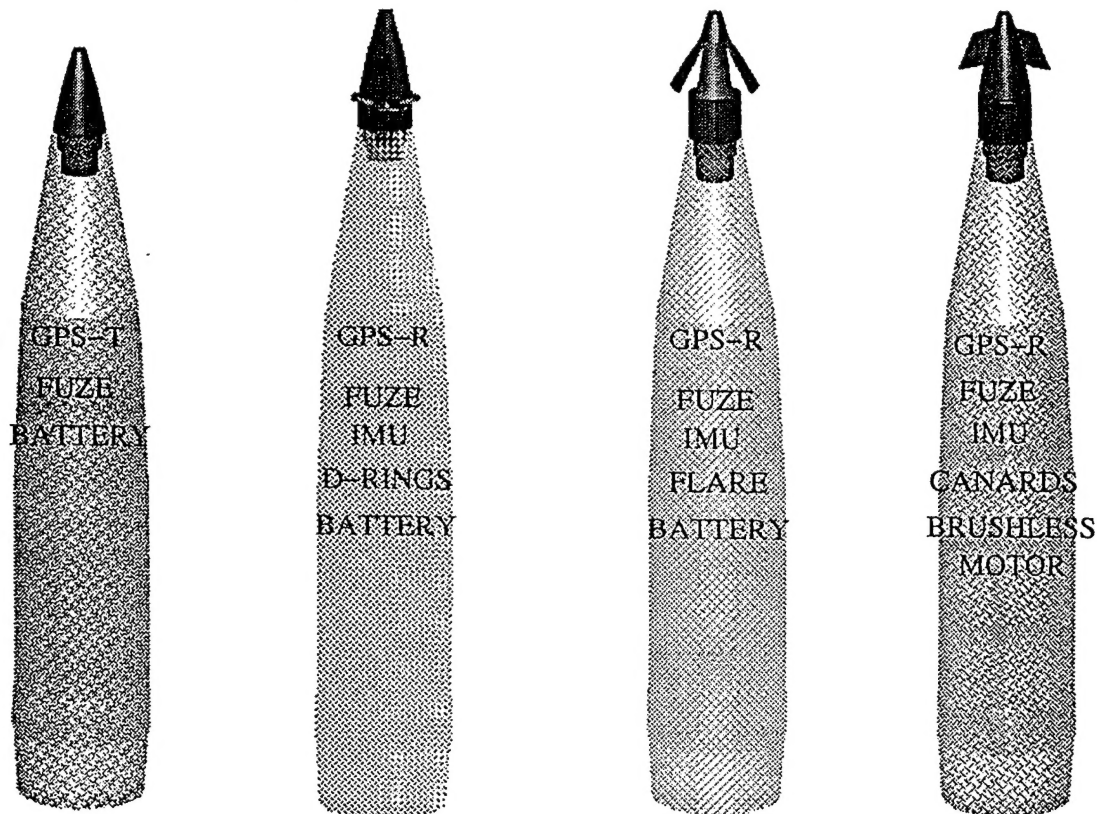


Figure 1. LCCM concepts.

This report represents an initial design process to identify potentially critical problems in the mechanical design of a trajectory control device. The design process will concentrate on the current level

of technologies and the electro-mechanical requirements for a D-ring range correction module. The D-ring correction module is a one-dimensional, self-correction device concept for providing sufficient change in drag given the constraints of size, power, and other necessary components and technologies. This report studies the concept as a single correction or a multiple correction application. This report does not conclude a single or best design. Note: this concept is also under consideration in the United Kingdom (Beattie 1995).

2. CONCEPT

2.1 Adaptability. One of the main objectives of the LCCM concept is to contain all of the mechanical and electrical components in the volume of a fuze that can fit into a variety of artillery shells used by NATO countries. The intent is simply to replace (in the field) the standard fuze with an LCCM trajectory control module, and not to produce any changes within the ogive of an artillery shell. (Discussion on the overall volume will be provided in section 3.)

Figure 2 depicts the LCCM D-ring range correction concept and how it will mate with the ogive. The aft part of the module body will fit close to the mouth of the expulsion cup just like a standard fuze. The aft part of the module was modeled after the M577 fuze, thus assuring adaptability to existing expulsion systems. The 1-inch extension maintains that the projectile length remain less than 1 meter in length.

2.2 Range Correction Concept. The purpose of the D-rings is to increase the drag of an artillery shell when desired. When deployed, the D-rings will symmetrically increase the frontal area of the fuze; therefore increasing drag. Brandon and Jara (1995) have made estimates of the percent change in drag as related to increases in frontal area. Before deployment of the D-rings, the frontal area of the fuze will resemble the figure on the right of Figure 3, with 65 mm being the largest diameter. When deployed, the frontal area will resemble the figure on the left of Figure 3. The spread of the D-rings in Figure 3 is 80 mm.

A concept of a D-ring can be seen in Figure 4. The deployed D-rings, with a spread of 80 mm, increases the frontal area by 1.57 times. If the D-rings were to be extended further, such that the spread was 100 mm, the increase in frontal area is approximately 2.18 times. A comparison of the frontal areas is found in Table 1. The initial study by Brandon and Jara (1995) has indicated that reasonable maneuver authorities can be achieved for frontal areas of 7.2 in^2 (46.5 cm^2) and 10.0 in^2 (64.2 cm^2).

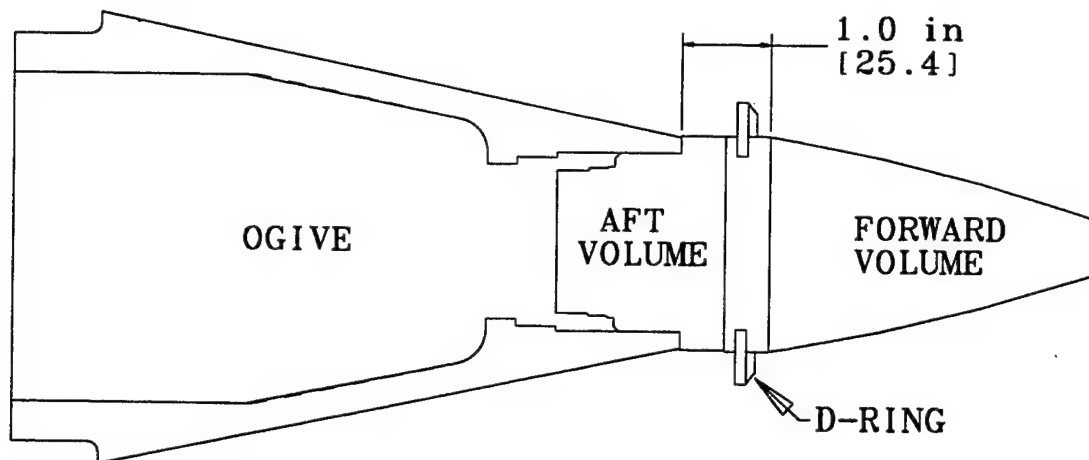
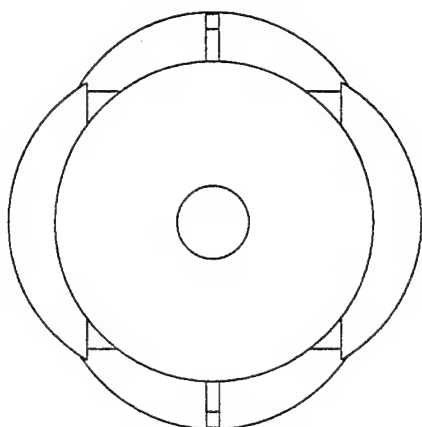
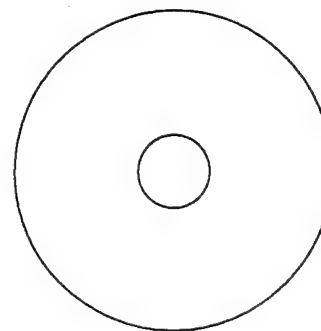


Figure 2. LCCM D-ring range correction concept and how it will mate with the ogive.



Plane A-A with D-Rings deployed.



Plane A-A with D-Rings retracted.

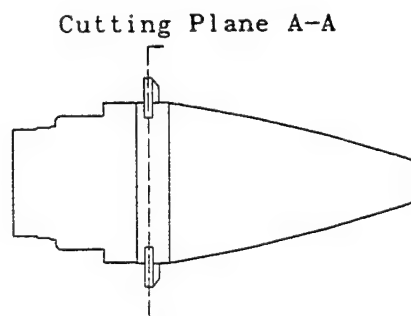


Figure 3. Plane A-A with (a) D-rings deployed, (b) D-rings retracted, and (c) the cutting plane.

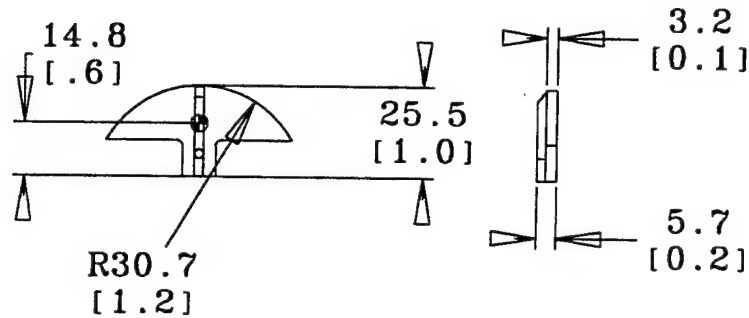


Figure 4. Concept of a D-ring.

Table 1. Comparison of Frontal Areas

Configuration	Frontal Area (in ² [cm ²])
Fuze ogive alone	4.6 [29.7]
Fuze ogive with D-rings, spread = 80 mm	7.2 [46.5]
Fuze ogive with D-rings, spread = 100 mm	10.0 [64.2]

2.3 Actuation of D-Rings. The objective of designing the actuation of the D-rings was to minimize the number of moving parts and to use the least amount of volume. This concept employs cam actuation to deploy and retract the D-rings. The cam actuation concept, as seen in Figure 5, consists of a cam plate that allows the offset pins to slide back and forth in the grooves contained in the forward guide plate. The pins are offset to allow the D-rings to deploy as far as they can. The center part of the offset pins, which slide in the grooves of the forward guide plate, keep the pins properly aligned. These pins can simultaneously push or pull the D-rings in unison. The pins and cam plate are also the primary means of retaining the D-rings. Each D-ring has a groove to slide in and provide lateral support.

Due to the high spin rate that artillery shells experience (approximately 200 rev/s), the D-rings could deploy themselves. Retracting the D-rings will require a motor and possibly some sort of spring

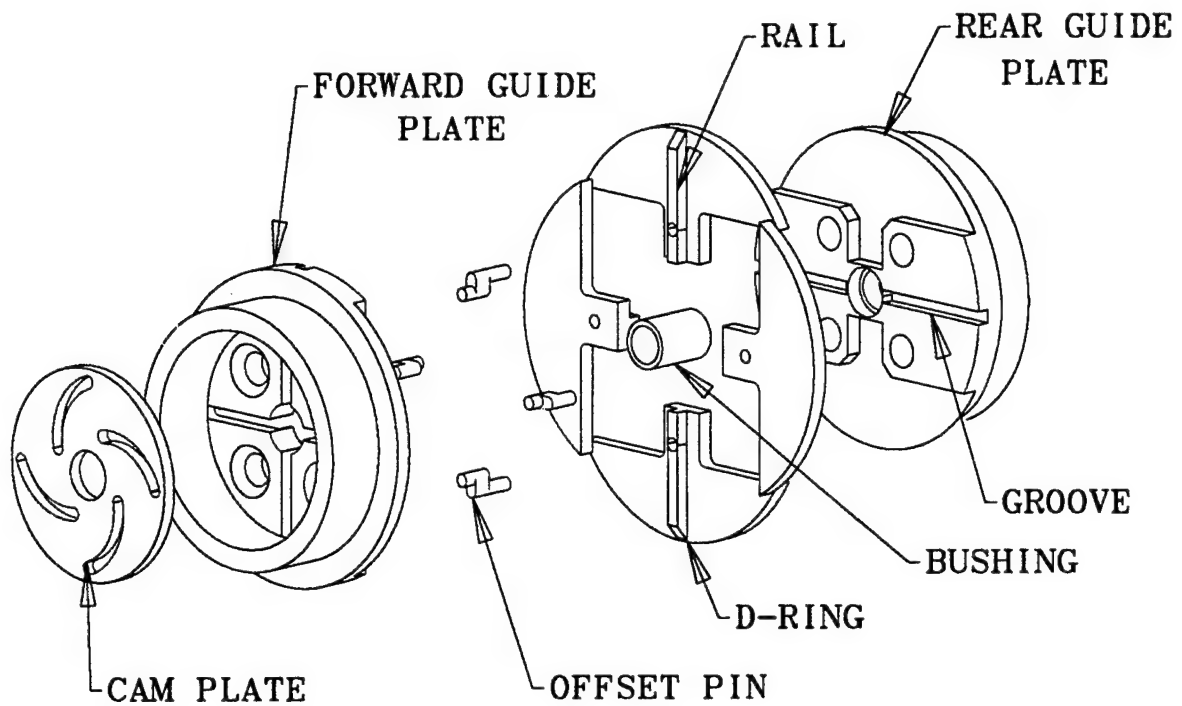


Figure 5. Cam actuation concept.

assistance. The spinning of the shell will impart a centripetal force on the D-rings. The forces were calculated using the following:

$$a_n = r\omega^2$$

$$G = a_n/g$$

$$F = WG$$

where:

a_n = centripetal acceleration

r = distance the shell's spin axis to the center-of-gravity of a D-ring

$$r_{\text{closed}} = 2.67 \text{ cm (1.05 in)}$$

$$r_{\text{open}} = 3.56 \text{ cm (1.4 in)}$$

ω = angular velocity, 1256.4 rad/s (200 rev/s)

g = gravitational constant, 9.81 m/s^2 (32.2 ft/s^2)

G = normalized acceleration

F = inertial load on the D-ring

W = weight of the titanium D-ring concept: 0.0255 lb (0.012 kg)

The centripetal force acting on a D-ring when it is retracted is 109.6 lb-force (487.5 N), and 146.1 lb-force (650.0 N) when extracted.

The torque required to retract a D-ring was estimated using the same inertial forces acting on the D-rings and the distance from the spin axis to the open and closed positions on the cam plate. Figure 6 displays the deployed and retracted positions of the cam plate. The following calculations were performed:

$$T = 4\mu Fr$$

where:

T = torque

μ = coefficient of friction

r = distance to the extracted and retracted positions of the cam plate.

For a coefficient of dry friction of 1, the torque required to retract the D-rings at the extracted position is 211.6 in-lb . The coefficient of dry friction of 1 is reasonable for various steels. Since lubrication is difficult to maintain when the mechanisms are spinning at 200 Hz , a means of reducing friction would be to use slipperier materials. If the coefficient of dry friction were 0.04 , which is the coefficient of dry friction of Teflon, the required torque at the extracted position would be 8.5 in-lb , or 135.4 oz-in . The reduction of friction is essential in decreasing torque. In addition to controlling friction, possibly some sort of clock spring that would be preloaded could aid in further reducing torque. If the torque is minimized, then, conceptually, a small, g-hardened electrical motor could actuate the cam plate.

2.4 Volume for Components. For this concept, the total volume for components is 9.9 in^3 (162.2 cm^3). This volume, as seen in Figure 7, is broken down into two parts: forward and aft. The forward volume totals 5.9 in^3 (96.4 cm^3) and the aft volume totals 4.0 in^3 (65.5 cm^3). These volumes are at a premium.

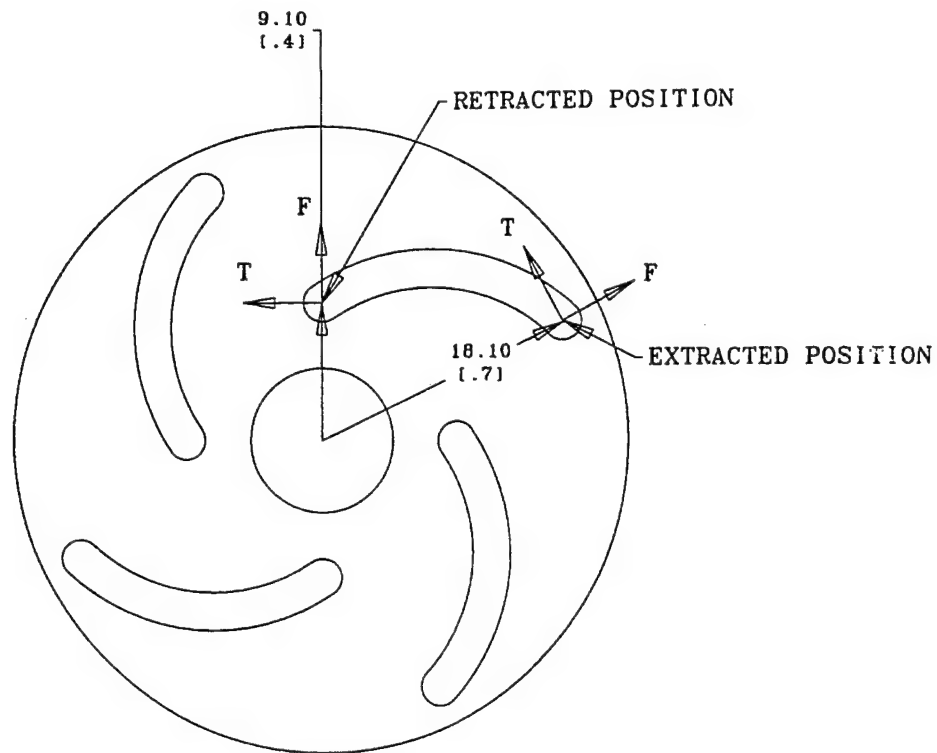


Figure 6. Deployed and retracted positions of the cam plate.

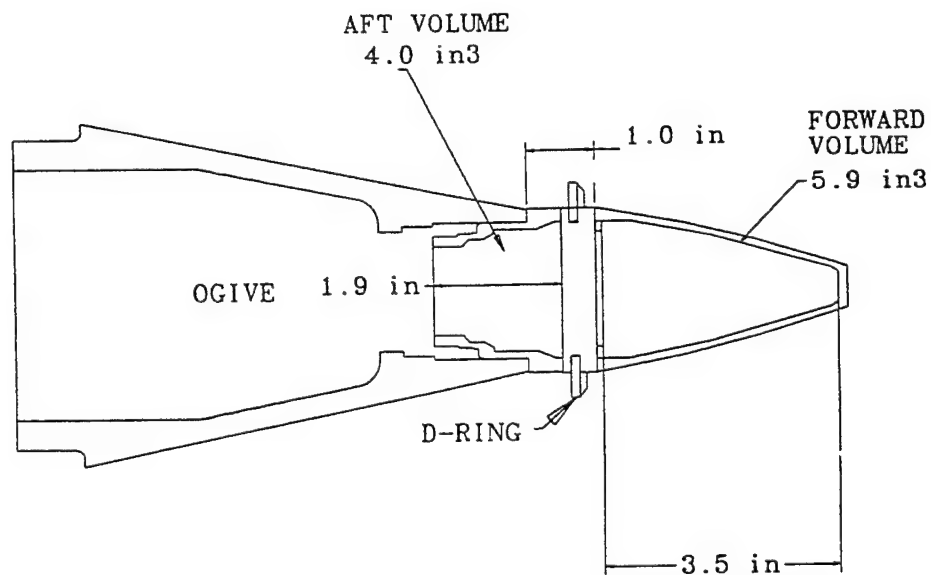


Figure 7. Volume: forward and aft.

To actuate the D-rings could require several cubic inches, depending on the deployment scheme of the D-rings. A "one-time" deployment scheme, where the D-rings are extracted only once, never to be retracted, would require less volume since a motor to drive the cam mechanism is not necessary. To retract the D-rings will require a g-hardened motor. This concept is similar to those proposed for LCCM canard and STAFF concepts. If the motor is DC electrically powered, then space would have to be allowed for extra power sources. If the motor is DC electric and brushless, then extra volume is required for the supporting electronics which perform the brushless motors commutation. Table 2 is a list of motors from various manufacturers and designers. This table lists dimensions, weight, stall torque, and power requirements. Some of these motors are still being prototyped, and none of them are g-hardened at present.

3. DISCUSSION

A hypothetical LCCM D-ring module volume budget is featured in Table 3. The volume of the D-ring mechanism is excluded to focus on utilizing the forward and aft volumes. The volume required for a Transicoil motor, size 8, with commutation electronics and a gearhead would take up 1.6 in³. That motor will require a power source that can produce 12 V and 0.3 A.

A meeting with the ARDEC Fuze Management Office determined that all projectiles will need a safe & arm (S&A), a display, prelaunch power, and inductive and manual settings. These volumes totaled 3.65–4.40 in³ (Springer 1995). It is assumed that the fuze processing would be integrated into the GPS functions (Springer 1995) and that the GPS receiver antenna can be imbedded into the nonmetallic ogive of the fuze so that it requires very little volume. The volume left over for a power source and the GPS/IMU/CPU components can be determined by subtracting the total volumes of the volume budget from the overall volume of 9.9 in³. Table 3 combines the power source and the GPS/IMU/CPU components into one. Considering that the GPS/IMU/CPU makes up 3.5 in³ (D'Amico 1995), one can see that the volume for a power supply becomes limited, especially in the multiple correction concept.

A possible power source could be a thermal battery that is 1 inch in diameter × 1.75 inch in length yielding a volume of 1.4 in³. This battery is capable of producing 15 V and a current ranging between 1–4 A. However, the volume for this battery is restrained to a cylindrical shape. Other possibilities are batteries currently being developed under the Hardened Subminiature Telemetry and Sensor Systems (HSTSS) program which have high power to volume ratios and are conformable to various geometries.

Table 2. Motor Characteristics

Maker	Model	OD (in)	Length (in)	Stall Torque (oz-in)	Power (W)	Voltage (V)	Current (A)	Speed (rpm)	Weight (oz)	Comments
KollMorgen ^a	QT-1207	1.5	0.5	20.0	81.8	variable	variable	3644.3	2.3	brush
KollMorgen	T-1242	1.5	1.0	25.0	55.0	variable	variable	1928.9	5.5	brush
KollMorgen	QT-1217	1.5	1.0	50.0	165.0	variable	variable	2557.3	5.5	brush
KollMorgen	00704	1.5	1.9	290.0	273.6	24.0	11.4	2500.0	8.4	brushless
Versatron	concept	1.5	2.0	12.0	140.0	28.0	5.0			brush
Versatron ^b		1.3	2.0	56.0	1950.0	130.0	15.0			brushless
Versatron ^c	concept	1.0	2.0	56.0	1950.0	130.0	15.0			brushless
Transicoil ^d	size 5	0.5	2.3	677.9	4.0	12.0	0.3	15.0	4.8	brushless
Transicoil ^d	size 8	0.8	3.0	288.0	4.5	12.0	0.3	100.0		brushless
Transicoil ^e	size 13	1.3	2.2	6.3	62.5	50.0	1.3	20000.0	7.2	brushless

^a All motors are frameless, gear heads are not a standard option. High-volume manufacturing is not readily available. If KollMorgen were to produce 100,000 units, the unit price would be \$25-\$50.

^b This motor already exists in an unhardened configuration.

^c Versatron can add gear heads, but they will require more volume. Commutation electronics will require volume.

^d Transicoil motors, with gear heads, will be running at about 20-30% efficiency. Commutation volume = 0.2 in.².

^e This motor does not have a gear head.

Table 3. Hypothetical LCCM D-Ring Module Volume Budget

	Single Correction (in ³ [cm ³])	Multiple Correction (in ³ [cm ³])
Fuze (no. S&A):	3.25	3.25
S&A:	0.75	0.75
Motor/Gearhead	N/A	1.6 [26.2]
GPS Receiver Technology (GPS/IMU/CPU)/Power Supply	5.9 [96.7]	4.3 [70.5]
TOTAL	9.9 [162.2]	9.9 [162.2]

4. CONCLUSION

Considering the available technologies and volume constraints, it appears that an LCCM D-ring range correction concept, with a single deployment scheme, is a distinct possibility without requiring aggressive technologies or high-risk approaches. In addition, the single deployment scheme shouldn't require much power since it does not require a motor to deploy the D-rings. The efficiency of the use of the volume for electrical and mechanical components for a multiple correction will be crucial.

To make the multiple correction D-ring module a viable concept, all technology areas (fuze, GPS, and the motor) would need to be substantially smaller. The future predicts that electronics and motors will get smaller and more efficient. As technological advances occur, the possibility of a multiple correction D-ring module should not be far off in the future.

5. REFERENCES

- Beattie, R. "United Kingdom Competent Munitions." Proceedings of the 4th International Cannon Artillery Firepower Symposium & Exhibition & Picatinny's Firepower Benefit, pp. 133-139, 1995.
- Brandon, F., and E. Jara. "Predictions of Drag Authority and MPI Errors for LCCM Concepts." ARL report in publication, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 1995.
- D'Amico, W. "LCCM Self-Correction-An Initial Study and Status." ARL report in publication, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 1995.
- Masly, J. Private communication. U.S. Army Armament, Research, Development, and Engineering Center, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ, June 1995.
- Sicignano, R. "Low Cost Competent Munitions." Proceedings of the 4th International Cannon Artillery Firepower Symposium & Exhibition & Picatinny's Firepower Benefit, pp. 117-124, 1995.
- Springer, L. Private communication. U.S. Army Fuze Management Office, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ, September 1995.
- Wiles, G. "Tracking Projectiles: The GPS Artillery Registration Fuze Program." Reprinted from GPS World, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, Adelphi, MD, September 1992.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.

<u>NO. OF COPIES</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
2	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFO CTR ATTN DTIC DDA 8725 JOHN J KINGMAN RD STE 0944 FT BELVOIR VA 22060-6218

1	DIRECTOR US ARMY RESEARCH LAB ATTN AMSRL OP SD TA 2800 POWDER MILL RD ADELPHI MD 20783-1145
---	---

3	DIRECTOR US ARMY RESEARCH LAB ATTN AMSRL OP SD TL 2800 POWDER MILL RD ADELPHI MD 20783-1145
---	---

1	DIRECTOR US ARMY RESEARCH LAB ATTN AMSRL OP SD TP 2800 POWDER MILL RD ADELPHI MD 20783-1145
---	---

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND

5	DIR USARL ATTN AMSRL OP AP L (305)
---	---------------------------------------

NO. OF
COPIES ORGANIZATION

1 HQDA
ATTN SARD TT
F MILTON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0103

1 HQDA
ATTN SARD TT
C NASH
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0103

1 HQDA
ATTN SARD TR
T KILLION
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0103

1 HQDA
ATTN SARD TR
K KOMINOS
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0103

1 HQDA
ATTN SARD TR
S CHAIT
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0103

2 DIRECTOR
US ARMY RSRCH LAB
ATTN AMSRL EP ME
RAY FILLER
DR J VIG
FT MONMOUTH NJ 07703-5601

1 DIRECTOR
US ARMY RSRCH LAB
ATTN AMSRL EP ED
DR R ZETO
FT MONMOUTH NJ 07703-5601

1 DIRECTOR
US ARMY RSRCH LAB
ATTN AMSRL PS CD
A GOLDBERG
FT MONMOUTH NJ 07703-5601

1 COMMANDER
US ARMY RSRCH OFC
ATTN AMXRO RT IP
TECH LIB
PO BOX 12211
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK NC 27709-2211

NO. OF
COPIES ORGANIZATION

14 COMMANDER
US ARMY ARDEC
ATTN AMSTA AR AET A
M AMORUSO
E BROWN
C CHUNG
A FARINA
J GRAU
H HUDGINS
S KAHN
K KENDL
C LIVECCHIA
G MALEJKO
C NG
J THOMASOVICH
W TOLEDO
B WONG
PICATINNY ARSENAL NJ 07806-5000

6 COMMANDER
US ARMY ARDEC
ATTN AMSTA FSP A
S DEFAO
N GRAY
V ILLARDI
S SARULLO
F SCERBO
R SICIGNANO
PICATINNY ARSENAL NJ 07806-5000

4 DIRECTOR
US ARMY RSRCH LAB
ATTN AMSRL SS SM
J EIKE
J GERBER
A LADAS
G WILES
2800 POWDER MILL RD
ADELPHI MD 20783-1145

1 COMMANDER
USA DUGWAY PROV GRND
ATTN TECH LIB
DUGWAY UT 84022

1 COMMANDER
USA YUMA PROV GRND
ATTN STEYT MT EA
C HASTON
YUMA AZ 85365-9110

NO. OF
COPIES ORGANIZATION

1 COMMANDER
USA YUMA PROV GRND
ATTN STEYT MAT AT A
A HOOPER
YUMA AZ 85365-9110

1 COMMANDER
USA YUMA PROV GRND
ATTN STEYP RS EL
R FAULSTICH
YUMA AZ 85365-9110

1 COMMANDER
US ARMY MISSILE COMMAND
ATTN AMSMI RD
W WALKER
REDSTONE ARSENAL AL 35898-5000

2 DIRECTOR
US ARMY RTTC
ATTN STERT TE F TD
R EPPS
REDSTONE ARSENAL AL 35898-8052

3 COMMANDER
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CTR
ATTN TECH LIB
D HAGEN
J FRAYSEE
17320 DAHLGREN RD
DAHLGREN VA 22448-5000

1 COMMANDER
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CTR
ATTN TECH LIB
SILVER SPRING MD 20903-5000

1 COMMANDER
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CTR
ATTN TECH LIB
CHINA LAKE CA 93555-6001

2 COMMANDER
NAWC WPN DIV TT&I SYS DPT
ATTN D SCOFIELD CODE 3904
S GATTIS CODE C3923
CHINA LAKE CA 93555-6001

1 OFFICER IN CHARGE
NAVAL EOD FACILITY
ATTN TECH LIB
INDIAN HEAD MD 20640

NO. OF
COPIES ORGANIZATION

1 ROCKWELL INTL CORP
AUTONETICS ELECTR SYS DIV
ATTN R CHRISTIANSEN
3370 MIRALOMA AVE
PO BOX 3105
ANAHEIM CA 92803-3105

2 CHLS STARK DRAPER LAB INC
ATTN J ELWELL
J SITOMER
555 TECHNOLOGY SQUARE
CAMBRIDGE MA 02139-3563

1 INTERSTATE ELECTR CORP
ATTN J GRACE
1001 E BALL RD
ANAHEIM CA 92803

1 INTERSTATE ELECTR CORP
ATTN J REIDER
1735 JEFFERSON DAVIS HWY
STE 905
ARLINGTON VA 22202

2 DYNAMIC SCIENCE INC
ATTN S ZARDAS
P NEUMAN
PO BOX N
ABERDEEN MD 21001

2 ARROW TECH ASSOCIATES INC
ATTN R WHYTE
W HATHAWAY
1233 SHELBOURNE RD
STE D8
SOUTH BURLINGTON VT 05403

1 PICO SYSTEMS INC
ELECTRONIC PKG & TECH DEPT
ATTN J BANKER
PO BOX 134001
ANN ARBOR MI 48113-4001

1 ROCKWELL INTNL CORP
COMM DIV
ATTN D DEALE
350 COLLINS RD NE
CEDAR RAPIDS IA 52498

NO. OF COPIES	ORGANIZATION
	<u>ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND</u>
37	DIR, USARL ATTN: AMSRL-WT, I. MAY J. ROCCHIO AMSRL-WT-W, C. MURPHY AMSRL-WT-WA, B. MOORE H. ROGERS W. JOHNSON AMSRL-WT-WB, F. BRANDON T. BROWN L. BURKE W. D'AMICO B. DAVIS E. FERGUSON T. HARKINS D. HEPNER M. HOLLIS (3 CP) R. MCGEE AMSRL-WT-WC, R. VON WAHLDE C. SHOEMAKER T. HAUG J. BORNSTEIN T. VONG AMSRL-WT-WD, A. NIELER AMSRL-WT-WE, J. LACETERA AMSRL-WT-WF, W. DOUSA S. FORTIER G. HORLEY T. KOGLER MSG J. THOMPSON J. WALL AMSRL-WT-PB, P. PLOSTINS K. SOENCKSEN D. LYONS B. GUIDOS H. EDGE V. OSKAY
2	CDR, USATECOM ATTN: AMSTE-TC AMSTE-CT-T, J. SCHNELL
1	DIR, USAMSAA ATTN: AMXSY-EF, C. BARKER

USER EVALUATION SHEET/CHANGE OF ADDRESS

This Laboratory undertakes a continuing effort to improve the quality of the reports it publishes. Your comments/answers to the items/questions below will aid us in our efforts.

1. ARL Report Number ARL-MR-298 Date of Report March 1996

2. Date Report Received _____

3. Does this report satisfy a need? (Comment on purpose, related project, or other area of interest for which the report will be used.) _____

4. Specifically, how is the report being used? (Information source, design data, procedure, source of ideas, etc.) _____

5. Has the information in this report led to any quantitative savings as far as man-hours or dollars saved, operating costs avoided, or efficiencies achieved, etc? If so, please elaborate. _____

6. General Comments. What do you think should be changed to improve future reports? (Indicate changes to organization, technical content, format, etc.) _____

CURRENT
ADDRESS

Organization

Name

Street or P.O. Box No.

City, State, Zip Code

7. If indicating a Change of Address or Address Correction, please provide the Current or Correct address above and the Old or Incorrect address below.

OLD
ADDRESS

Organization

Name

Street or P.O. Box No.

City, State, Zip Code

(Remove this sheet, fold as indicated, tape closed, and mail.)
(DO NOT STAPLE)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

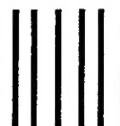
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO 0001,APG,MD

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

DIRECTOR
U.S. ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY
ATTN: AMSRL-WT-WB
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21005-5066



NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES

